

NEW TARIFF BILL

Changes That Have Been Agreed Upon by Conference Committee.

The Differences Between the House and Senate Are Very Clearly Explained.

Mr. Dingley States the Amount of Revenue That Is Expected to Be Realized.

The Conference Bill as Passed by the House and Sent to the Senate.

Full Text of the Sugar Schedule—Analysis of the Whole Bill as Finally Agreed Upon.

Washington, July 20.—The tariff bill was pushed through the conference stage yesterday after two hours' discussion before the full conference committee—democrats and republicans. The democratic conferees offered amendments to the report, but were met with the statement that it would merely consume time to urge amendments, as they would be rejected.

Mr. Wheeler (dem., Ala.) offered amendments placing cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list; also a substitute proposition for rebates on these articles. These and other amendments were withdrawn, however, as there was no prospect of favorable action on them.

Revenue Expected.
As to the question of revenue to be raised by the bill, Mr. Dingley, in his speech, pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large anticipatory importations. The bill next year, he calculated, would raise \$225,000,000, \$75,000,000 more than the present law. Over \$40,000,000 had been lost in this year's revenues by the importations of wool and sugar and other things, the duty on which was raised in the bill, so that he calculated that the bill this year would raise \$185,000,000.

New Sugar Schedule.
The full text of the sugar schedule as finally agreed upon by the house and senate conferees is as follows:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color tank being refined, 25 cents per pound; concentrated molasses, concrete, and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, 35 cents per pound; and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, .035 of one cent per pound, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.35 cents per pound; molasses testing above 40 degrees, and not above 55 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian Islands on January 30, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same."

Duty on Sugar Cane.
The conference restored the house rate of 20 cent. on sugar cane. Saccharine is made \$1.50 per pound and 10 cent. ad valorem.

The confectiory paragraph is changed to read as follows:
"Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugar after being refined when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 cent. ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate ingredients, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise."

The republican conferees also made public a statement concerning the conference report in which it reviewed the changes made. Of sugar the statement says:
"The house differential between raw and refined sugars and the general features of the house schedule are preserved, and the senate amendments increasing the differential to one-fifth and providing for a reduction of one-tenth of the duty on raw sugars not above 87 degrees, which would have given a duty of 1.35 on 88 degree sugar and only 1.35 on 87 degree sugar, are not adopted."

Beet Sugar.

"In deference to the wishes of those interested in beet sugar production, that the senate rate of 1.95 cents on refined sugar might be retained, and the duty on raw sugar be increased to 1.35 cents, thus giving the same differential of .12 cent between raw and refined sugar at this point as was originally given by the house."

"As this arrangement will increase the revenue over \$2,000,000 and at the same time give additional encouragement to the production of sugar in this country, it is thought to be a desirable consummation."

Wool.
The changes in the wool schedule made in conference and leave the duties on disputed items as follows:

Paragraph 351—The duty on wools of the first class, which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools

of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarn, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent. of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wools.

Paragraph 352—On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be four cents per pound.

Paragraph 353—On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound the duty shall be seven cents per pound.

Paragraph 354—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; on oils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 355—On yarns made wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be 2½ times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound the duty shall be 3½ times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 356—On blankets and flannels for comforters, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 40 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool valued at more than 50 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem. Flannels, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at above 50 cents per pound shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act; provided, that on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

Paragraph 357—On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Schedule on Carpets.

Paragraph 372—Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character, by description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 373—Saxony, Wilton and Touraine velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character, by description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 374—Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character, by description, 44 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 375—Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character, by description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 376—Tapestry Brussels carpet, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character, by description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 377—Trebles grain, three ply, and all other imitation carpets, 22 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 378—Dutch wool and two-ply carpets, 18 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Wood.
The following was substituted for the paragraph on new timber:

"Timber, when sawed, sided, or squared (not less than 8 inches square), and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, one cent per cubic foot."

The paragraph relating to sawed boards and planks was amended by striking out the words "white pine" at \$1 per 1,000 feet and by restoring the house rate on all the other items of the schedule, making the rates 50 cents per 1,000 feet for each side planed or finished, \$1 for tongued or grooved, and \$1.50 if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved. The legislative proviso to this paragraph inserted by the senate was changed so as to read as follows: "That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round manufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, exported in the United States, or a discriminating charge upon boomsticks or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency."

Fence posts are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. The house rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem is restored on casks and barrels made of wood.

The house rate of two cents per thousand and 15 per cent. ad valorem is restored on toothpicks, as is the house rate of 40 cents per thousand upon butchers' skewers.

Tobacco.

The conference accepted the senate rate and language on wrapper and filler tobacco, except that the rate on wrapper tobacco was made \$1.55 per pound instead of \$1.75. The house rate on imported cigars, cigarettes, etc., of \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem was restored.

The senate made the rate \$4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. There were no other changes in the schedule on imported tobacco.

Silk.

The conference accepted paragraph 386 as amended by the senate with the addition of the words "or plush" before ribbons in the first line, making plush ribbons dutiable at \$1.50 per pound, and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 387, relating to woven silk fabrics, was accepted as amended by the senate, except that the rate on cloth other than black dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk was changed from \$2.25 per pound to \$2.50 per pound, and that on cloth dyed or printed in the piece from \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Cotton.

Paragraph 391, relating to manufactures of silk, is changed so as to modify the description of Jacquard figured goods by providing that they shall be "made on looms," and that they should be "dyed in the yarn and contain two or more colors in the filling." The rate is left at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 392, in relation to cotton thread and carded yarn, was amended by the conference so as to provide that thread colored, bleached, combed, etc., so as to be advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting of two or more single yarns, on all numbers exceeding 20, and up to 80, are made dutiable at one-quarter of a cent per number per pound, and on threads of the same class numbering 80 and above, three-tenths of a cent per number per pound. In the original house bill there was no division as to numbers, all being made dutiable at the rate of three-tenths of a cent per number per pound. The senate left the house rate of three-tenths of a cent on the first

division, and provided an ad valorem of 50 per cent. on the second.

A portion of that of paragraph 315 relating to plushes, velvets, etc., which was stricken out by the senate, was inserted, though in changed form. The insertion is a proviso to the effect that corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber weighing seven ounces or over per square yard shall pay a duty of 18 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem."

In paragraph 320 the senate amendments are all accepted, except that reducing the rate on cotton suspenders and braces from 45 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. The paragraph inserted by the senate (2314) providing for an additional duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single and on all manufactures made of such yarns, was stricken out by the conference.

Agricultural.

Raw cotton, which the senate made dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, was restored to the free list.

Paragraph 321, relating to cattle, as it passed the senate, was changed somewhat as to rates, \$3.75 being fixed as the rate on cattle valued at not more than \$14 per head, instead of \$3.50, while a rate of 27½ per cent. ad valorem was fixed on cattle of a greater value instead of 25 per cent. in the senate amendment.

The difference between the two houses on beans was compromised, being made 45 cents per bushel.

The duty on seeds not specially provided for was made 20 per cent. ad valorem, the rate being 25 and the house rate 40 per cent.

The paragraph in regard to packed fish was amended as fixed by the senate, so as to be made to apply specially to fish in packages.

Paragraph 361 was amended so as to specifically provide that fresh mackerel, halibut or salmon should be dutiable at the rate of one cent per pound, as well as the pickled or salted article.

Dried Fruits.

Paragraph 362 in regard to apples, etc., was amended so that currants, and the house rate of 2 cents per pound on such dried fruits as apples, peaches, pears, and berries prepared in any manner was restored.

The grape paragraph was altered so as to require the payment of 2 cents per cubic foot "of the capacity of the barrels or packages."

Orange and lemon peels preserved and coconut meat, etc., were restored to the house rate of cents per pound.

On pineapples the senate rate was retained.

On unshelled filberts and walnuts the house rate of 3 cents per pound prevailed, while on shelled filberts and walnuts the senate rate of 5 cents per pound was sustained.

The conference struck out the senate amendment providing for a duty of 2 cents per pound on dead game and game meats.

Paragraph 363, relating to cocoa, was amended by leaving out coconut oil.

Spirits and Wines.

The conference made but one change in the schedule relating to spirits, wines, etc., proper.

The senate rate of 30 cents per gallon on still wines containing less than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol in packages was changed to 40 cents per gallon. The house rate was 60 cents.

The rates on mineral waters were compromised, being made 20 cents per dozen on pint bottles, 30 cents per dozen on quart bottles. House rate of 40 cents and the senate rate of 20 cents.

The conference struck out the senate rate paragraph relating to tartrate of soda and potash and partly refined argols and restored the house paragraph.

There was a compromise on white lead at 2½ cents per pound.

The house paragraph in regard to oxide of zinc and white paint was restored.

There was a general change of rates on lead, white acetate of lead being fixed at 3½ cents per pound, brown, gray, or yellow at 2½ cents, nitrate at 2½, and litharge at 2½ cents per pound. These were generally compromises between the rates of the two houses.

Phosphorus was compromised at 13 cents per pound.

The house rate on sulphur was restored. The senate made an amendment to the sulphur paragraph allowing crude brimstone to come in at 50 cents per hundred pounds, but the conference struck this out, including this article in the \$3 rate, as originally fixed by the house.

Paper.

On mechanically made wood pulp the house rate of one-tenth of one cent per pound, dry weight, was restored.

The paragraph in regard to printing paper was entirely rewritten. As amended it is as follows:

"Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glazed, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above two cents per pound, three-tenths of a cent per pound; valued above two cents and not above two and a half cents per pound, four-tenths of one cent per pound; valued between two and a half and three cents per pound, five-tenths of a cent; valued between three and four cents, six-tenths of a cent; valued between four and five cents, eight-tenths of a cent; valued above five cents, 13 per cent. ad valorem."

There is also a proviso exacting an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on each dollar of export duty per pound imposed by any country exporting wood pulp to the United States.

Lithographic Prints.
There are numerous changes in the paragraph relating to lithographic prints. The rates on such prints on paper not exceeding 8½ inches in thickness is reduced from the senate rate of 25 cents per pound to 20 cents.

The next classification covers paper ranging from 35 to 400 square inches, fixing the rate at 15 cents per pound. For paper exceeding 400 square inches a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem is fixed. The senate rate on prints is reduced from 10 to 5 cents and on lithographic from 9 to 6 cents.

"Books for children's use containing illuminated lithographic prints not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per pound."

The senate rate of 20 cents per pack and 20 per cent. ad valorem fixed on playing cards was reduced to 10 cents per pack and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Internal Revenue.

The internal revenue tax amendment relating to cigars and cigarettes made by the senate was changed to read as follows:

"On cigars of all descriptions weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000; on cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000."

The senate amendment providing for a tax on stocks and bonds was stricken out.

Metals.

The house rate of 8-10th of a cent per pound was restored on round iron of less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter and bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for.

The house rate on iron in bars, blooms, etc., less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron was also restored.

Steel Rails.

On railway bars, T-rails, and punched iron or steel rail, the conference restored the house rate of 7-20 of a cent. On railway flatplates the senate rate of 4-10 of one cent per pound stands.

Paragraph 132 providing for an extra duty of 2-10 of a cent per pound on iron and steel sheets or plates, galvanized or coated, was allowed to stand, but was made to apply only to "zinc spelter or other metals, or any alloy of these metals."

The house rate of 2 cents per pound was restored on polished or planished sheet of iron or steel. On tangers' iron or steel, tinplates andterne plates the house rate of 1½ cents per pound was restored. The house receded from its proviso that the benefit of the drawback provision in section 24 shall not apply to articles manufactured in this country from imported tinplates, etc.

The conference amended the proviso to paragraph 136 relating to wire rods so as to make it read as follows:

"On wire rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or partly manufactured shall pay an additional duty of one-half of one cent per pound."

There were several changes in the paragraph relating to iron and steel wire.

Changes in Cutlery.

In the paragraph relating to cutlery there was but one change from the senate schedule.

The conference made material changes from both the senate and house rates on shotguns, both in classification and rates of duty.

On wheels for railway purposes a compromise makes the duty 1½ cents per pound and 14 cents on ingots, blooms, etc. in minimum, in crude form, was made dutiable at 8 cents and in plates at 13 cents per pound.

The rate on Dutch metal was made 6 cents per package of 100 leaves.

Language and rates of the senate amendments of the paragraph in relation to lead ore were accepted without change, but lead in pigs was made dutiable at 2½ cents per pound, instead of 2 cents, as fixed by the house, and 2½ cents as fixed by the senate.

The senate rates on mica were advanced, those on the unmanufactured article being fixed at 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, those on cut mica at 12 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On mica the senate rate on nickel, as provided by the house, was restored.

Earthenware.

The senate language in paragraph 88, relating to tiles, is retained, except that the requirements that the tiles shall be for floors and walls is stricken out. The house rates were restored on Portland, Roman and other cements.

Paragraph 91, relating to gypsum, was amended so as to read as follows:

"Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, 50 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, \$2.50 per ton; pearl handling for papermakers' use 20 per cent. ad valorem."

The paragraph relating to pumice stone was totally changed, the rate being made \$6 per ton on the manufactured article and 15 per cent. ad valorem on the unmanufactured.

The house paragraph relating to clays and earths was adopted, and the house rates on dried asphaltum and bitumen. On fuller's earth the rate was fixed at \$1.50 per ton on the unmanufactured article and \$2 per ton on that which has been manufactured.

The house rate on undecorated rockingham earthenware, paragraph 94, was restored.

In the next paragraph, relating to china, the house provision including clock cases, with or without movements, was restored, making the duty 60 per cent. ad valorem.

The senate receded from its amendments to the rates on plate bottles, jars, etc.

Glass.

The paragraph (100) in regard to cut or ornamented glass bottles was not changed as to rates.

The conference restored the house rates and language on unpolished cylinder, crown and other glass, but retained on cast polished plate glass, both unfinished and silvered, as provided in paragraphs 104 and 105.

The house rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, in addition to other rates chargeable on cylinder, crown, cylinder or plate glasses where those glasses are bent, ground, frosted, etc., is reduced to 5 per cent.

The conference adopted the senate amendment to paragraph 108 relating to spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., with one exception.

Paragraph 112, relating to stained or painted glass windows, remains practically unchanged.

The two houses compromised the rate on freestone, granite, sandstone, unmanufactured or undressed, making it 12 cents per cubic foot.

Flax.
The thread paragraph (330) is a compromise between the two houses, making a duty of 13 cents per pound on threads made from yarn not finer than five lea or number, and three-fourths cent per pound ad valorem, or a number in excess of five made from yarn finer than five lea or number.

There is also a change in the next paragraph, relating to single yarns in the gray, reducing the senate rate on yarns not finer than 30 lea or number to 40 per cent. ad valorem, which is a compromise between the two houses.

Floor matting, which are taken from the free list, where they were placed by the senate, are made dutiable at 3 cents per square yard where their value does not exceed 10 cents per square yard, and at 7 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem where their value exceeds 10 cents per square yard.

Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics and bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and similar fabrics were taken from the free list and the language of the house practically restored in both instances. On bags the rate was made seven-eighths cent per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. The senate rate on handkerchiefs was accepted.

Sundries.

There were comparatively few changes in the sundries schedule. The senate amendment on bituminous coals fixing the rate of 6½ cents per ton was accepted without change.

The house rate of one cent per thousand on loose matches was restored.

The house rates on haircloth were restored. Senate rates on jewelry were retained.

The house provision in regard to diamonds and other precious stones was restored.

Paintings, drawings and statuary were again made dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem.

where they were not introduced for sale they were to be allowed free entrance where they had not been so used for less than one year.

The conference restored the house provision on camphor.

The following is the paragraph agreed upon on anthracite coal in the free list:

"Coal, anthracite, now especially provided for in this act, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded."

Following is the paragraph agreed upon on coal tar in the free list:

"Coal tar, crude pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as dead or creosote oil, benzol, etc."

The conference restored raw cotton to the free list.

The paragraph in regard to the free admission of fish caught by American fishermen was amended so as to include salmon on the free list, which were especially excepted by the senate bill, and as agreed upon reads as follows:

"Fresh fish, frozen or packed in ice, caught in the great lakes or other fresh waters by citizens of the United States."

On hide cuttings the house paragraph was restored.

Manganese ore was restored to the free list, as was coconut oil of the free list.

The house phraseology of the paragraph in regard to ores of gold, silver, etc., was restored, which has the effect of making free nickel and nickel matte.

The senate amendment making free paintings, drawings and statuary was also stricken out.

Reciprocity.

The reciprocity provision, as agreed to by the conference, contains some of the features of both the senate and the house bills on this subject.

It also contains some retaliatory measures. It sets forth its purpose to be that of "equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries exporting to this country the following articles:

"Arms, or crude tannins, or wine less crude; brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne or all other sparkling wines; still wines and vermouth; paintings and statuary."

The president is authorized to enter into negotiations or commercial agreements in which reciprocal concessions may be secured in favor of the products of the United States. He is empowered to suspend by proclamation the duties upon these articles whenever equivalent concessions may be obtained, as follows:

"Argols, 5 per cent. ad valorem."
"Brandsies or other grain spirits, \$1.75 per gallon."

"Champagne in bottles containing one quart, \$5 per dozen; containing one pint, \$5 per dozen; containing one-half pint, \$5 per dozen; containing more than one quart, in addition to the \$5 rate, \$1.50 per gallon. Still wines and vermouth, 35 cents per gallon; and other rates in proportion where the goods are bottled."

Paintings, etc., 15 percent. ad valorem. The president is empowered to revoke the concession when satisfied that the agreement is not adhered to in good faith by any other country with which an agreement shall have been made.

Retaliatory Clause.

What may be termed the retaliatory clause of the provision is that which empowers the president to suspend by proclamation the provisions of this act providing for the free introduction of coffee, tea, Tongkah, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans coming from any country which imposes duties upon products of